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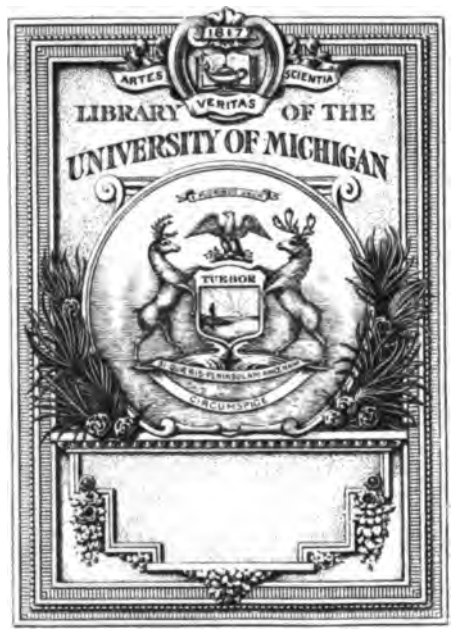
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# The World's Fair
## St. Louis, U. S. A.
# 1904.

CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

A BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ILLUSTRATING THE GREAT ENTERPRISE IN ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES, WITH PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS AND BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

***PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS***

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ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S A

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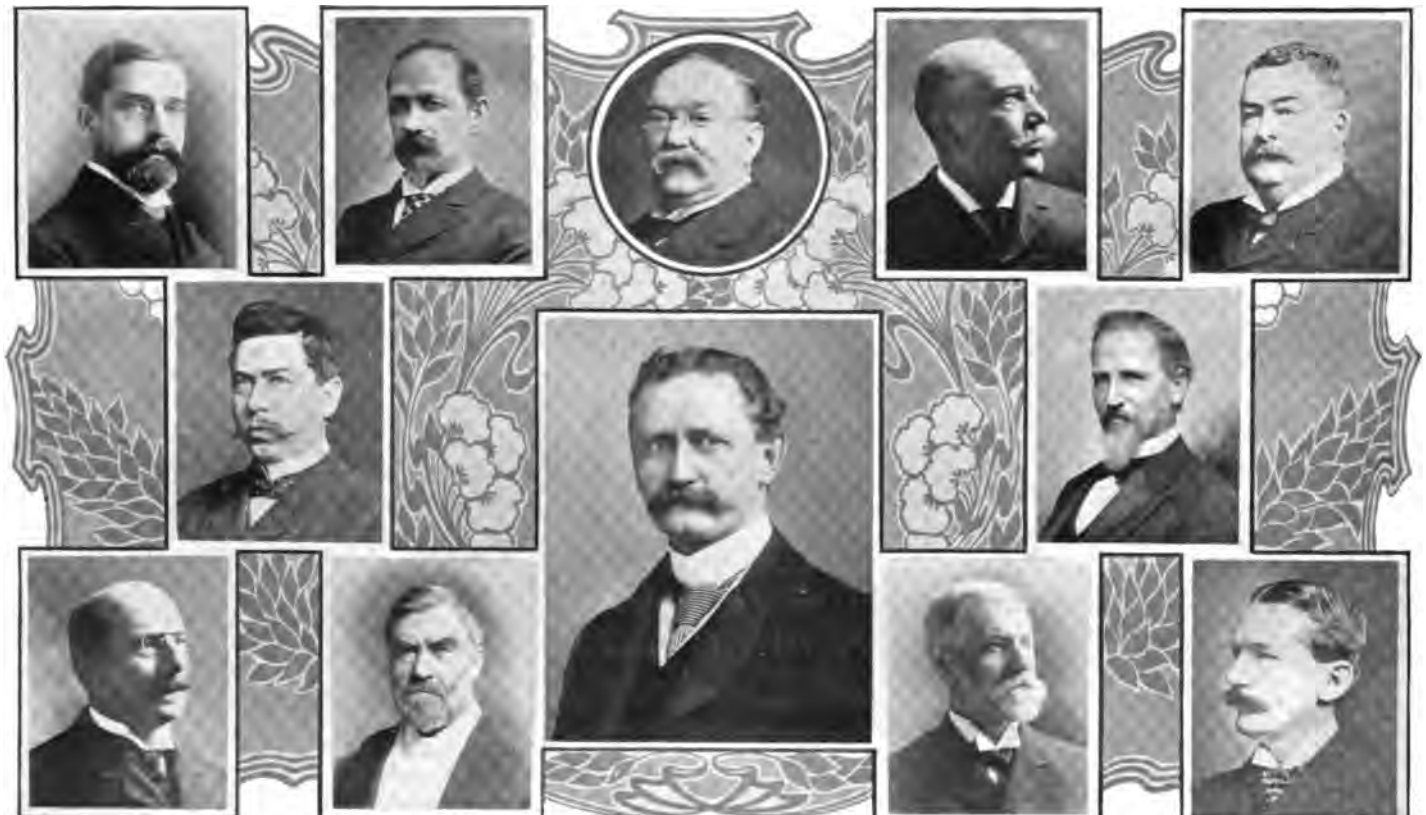

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PIERRE CHOUTEAU, 8TH V-PRESIDENT. WM. H. THOMPSON, TREASURER. WALTER B. STEVENS, SECRETARY. JAMES L. BLAIR, GENERAL COUNSEL.

PALACE OF ARTS.

This majestic architectural group consists of three great pavilions, having a total northern frontage of 836 feet. The central building, 348 by 166 feet, is of fire-proof construction. It contains a large hall for statuary, 94 by 157 feet, with galleries on either side for paintings and other precious art works. The side pavilions are each 200 by 422 feet, containing many galleries. The buildings enclose on three sides a beautiful court, 262 by 530 feet. The site is upon the wooded plateau, sixty feet above the general level of the main group of buildings, just behind the Festival Hall and Terrace of States above the Cascade gardens. The cost of the Palace of Art exceeds $1,000,000.00, and is from designs by Cass Gilbert. The Goldie Construction Co. are the builders.

133082

FIRST GROUND-BREAKING.

The ceremony of breaking the first ground for a World's Fair building took place on December 20, 1901, the 98th anniversary of the transfer of the Louisiana territory from France to the United States. The engraving shows President David R. Francis about to lift the first shovelful and throw it into a wagon. The day was intensely cold, the mercury standing ten degrees below zero. Four governors of States, the World's Fair National Commission, and other distinguished men were present. Exercises were held at the Coliseum in the afternoon and a banquet at the Southern Hotel in the evening.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

**High upon the wooded plateau, south of the main group of Exposition Palaces, stands the building containing the principal exhibits of the United States Government. This great building, designed by James Knox Taylor, Government architect, is 764 feet long, with central and end pavilions, 250 feet long. The building between the pavilions is 175 feet wide. The central pavilion with the colonnades forms a loggia fifteen feet wide and 524 feet long, overlooking the Exposition. A dome, ninety-three feet in diameter, is a feature of the roof. The interior is free of columns. The approximate cost is $450,000.**

## CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

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W. J. KINSELLA.
PAUL BROWN.

GEO. T. CRAM.
F. W. LEHMANN.
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R. H. STOCKTON.
I. W. MORTON.

GEO. L. EDWARDS.
JOHN SCHROERS
NORRIS G. GREGG.

WORLD'S FAIR SITE BEFORE GROUND WAS BROKEN, SHOWING LOCATION OF MAIN GROUP OF EXHIBIT PALACES.

# THE WORLD'S FAIR.

ST. LOUIS will command the world's stage in 1904 with the most magnificent Exposition ever undertaken by any city or country in all history. In comparison with it the World's Fair at Chicago ten years ago, great as it was, would need to be doubled, and the Expositions at Paris would have to be enlarged several fold to equal it in its mighty proportions and mammoth scope. Above 200 acres of exhibit space are provided in the fifteen stately palaces and lesser buildings. All states and countries, all cities and manufacturing centres, all professions and creeds, all arts and sciences, all callings and occupations contribute to its success. In its broad scope it sweeps the world to gather here the most worthy works of mankind to be studied and compared, in order that all inquiring minds may note the progress of the world in these first years of the twentieth century.

Much has now been accomplished in the development of this giant undertaking, and the publisher is enabled here to present the first comprehensive view of the Exposition, and to acquaint the interested public with the faces of those who are carrying forward the splendid enterprise. Believing that advance knowledge of the World's Fair will be prized by all persons to whom this book may come, and create in their minds a desire to participate in so wonderful an event, the publisher feels that he is rendering a public service in presenting to his patrons thus early so complete a work.

### Beginning of the Enterprise.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is the crystallization of a strong public sentiment which favored the celebration in some appropriate manner of the Centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase, by which the vast territory, comprising a million square miles, lying between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to British Columbia, was the first step of the United States in its policy of expansion, a policy that has since added Florida, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippines, Porto Rico and other lesser islands. A convention was called at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, January 10, 1899, to decide upon the form the celebration should take. This convention was attended

by 93 delegates, appointed by the governors of the fourteen states and territories which have been created out of the old Louisiana territory. An exposition was favored by the convention,. and St. Louis was selected by vote as the city best situated and best equipped for so great an undertaking.

### St. Louis Takes Up the Work.

The responsibility was promptly assumed by the citizens of St. Louis. Committees were organized and went heartily to work, under the leadership of the Hon. David R. Francis, former Mayor of the city, former Governor of Missouri, and former Secretary of the Interior in President Cleveland's Cabinet. It was decided to ask National co-operation, which was promised by act of Congress June 4, 1900. By that act an appropriation of $5,000,000 was pledged, if St. Louis would raise $10,000,000. The citizens and corporations of St. Louis subscribed $5,000,000 and the Municipal Assembly authorized, under the authority of a special State law, the issue of $5,000,000 in municipal bonds in support of the Exposition. The act of Congress appropriating $5,000,000 was passed by the House February 9, and by the Senate March 3, 1901. It received the immediate approval of President McKinley, who appointed a Government Commission of nine members and issued a proclamation addressed to all nations of the world, inviting them to participate in the Exposition. The first meeting of the stockholders was held April 16, 1901, when the 93 directors were elected. The first meeting of directors was held May 2, 1901, when the Hon. David R. Francis was elected president and other officers were chosen.

### Selection of the Site.

The first important work in hand, in order that there should be no delay in the undertaking, was the choice of a site. Seven were offered, but opinion settled almost unanimously upon the Western half of Forest Park and adjacent lands, as possessing more advantages than any other. This beautiful park, part of it thickly wooded and broken by low hills, was formally selected June 25, 1901.

### World's Fair Interests Elsewhere.

Incidents of more than passing interest in the preliminary work were the visit of the directors to Buffalo as guests of the directors of the Pan-American Exposition, and the dedication of a Louisiana Purchase Exposition Building at the Buffalo Exposition. This attractive building, which served as publicity headquarters, was afterwards taken to the Charleston Exposition, and thence brought to St. Louis to be erected as a headquarters for the accommodation of visiting newspaper men.

### Material Development Begins.

The material development of the Exposition was begun with the appointment of the Director of Works, Mr. Isaac S. Taylor, and a board of architects, July 5, 1901. The appointment of other necessary officials followed in rapid succession, and the work went forward along many important lines.

### Driving the First Stake.

Preliminary surveys having been made, the first stake, marking the radial point in the plan for the main group of Exposition buildings, was driven by Mr. W. H. Thompson, chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings, on September 3, 1901. President Francis and many directors and citizens attended this auspicious ceremony.

### Outside Encouragement.

Indicative of the helpful spirit prevailing and the widely popular enthusiasm for the Exposition was the action of the Missouri legislature in appropriating $1,000,000 for a state building and exhibit, April 17, 1901. In July of the same year the distant island territory of Hawaii sent word that its legislative body had appropriated $15,000 for an exhibit.

### Ground Breaking Under Difficulties.

The first formal breaking of ground to mark the beginning of building operations took place on December 20, 1901. Though the mercury showed 10 to 15 degrees below zero the sun shone brilliantly, and the ceremonies were attended by four governors of states, members of the national commission and many distinguished men and officers of the Exposition.

### A Great Property Acquired.

The lease of the Washington University grounds and buildings on December 19, 1901, secured to the Exposition not only a large amount of needed ground but a group of fine new buildings, well adapted for the Administration offices. These and other buildings to be added represent an expenditure of $1,500,000. These buildings were first occupied

## PALACE OF MACHINERY.

The Palace of Machinery is 525 by 1000 feet. The architectural features are its many graceful towers. The great power plant, developing nearly 11,000 horse-power, and transforming an almost equal amount, received from a power station in the city, is situated in the western end of the building. From the great switchboard on the western wall, all the power used for lighting, driving exhibit machines and for the pumps for cascades is controlled. The Palace of Machinery is south of the Transportation Palace, and west of the Palace of Electricity. It is from designs by Widman, Walsh & Boisselier, and cost $496,957.00. Smith & Eastman are the builders.

DIRECTORS.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE. A. H. FREDERICK. J. J. TURNER. W. H. WOODWARD. JOHN A. HOLMES. S. M. FELTON. H. W. STEINBISS.
R. B. DULA. JOHN SCULLIN. CHAS. H. TURNER. SAMUEL SPENCER. JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR. W. F. NOLKER.

May 1, 1902, and here the principal offices will remain until the close of the Exposition.

## Great Help from Two Presidents.

Plans were begun as early as August, 1901, for the United States Government exhibit, the government board being then appointed. President McKinley was a staunch friend of the World's Fair through all the early work, and contributed his help and encouragement in each important step. His knowledge of the middle West and its great possibilities and his keen appreciation of the educating and developing influence of a great Exposition prompted him to make one of the most important speeches of his life upon the subject of Expositions, at Buffalo, September 5, 1901. In this he spoke words of earnest encouragement for such undertakings. President Roosevelt has proven himself no less earnest in his friendship for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it is expected that he will be the chief figure in the imposing dedication ceremonies to be held pursuant to the mandate of Congress on April 30, 1903, one year before the opening of the Exposition. On this occasion the buildings and grounds will be formally dedicated to the great purpose of an International Exposition, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

## The Government a Heavy Partner.

The original appropriation for the United States Government Building was $250,000. This was found to be inadequate, and the Sundry

## PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

**Never at an Exposition has such a magnificent building been set apart for Electricity. It fronts upon the Grand Prospect. It is entirely surrounded by lagoons and is reached by bridges. The building is in the shape of a keystone, its shortest side, about 450 feet, facing the south. The two equal sides are 525 feet, and the north front is 750 feet. It covers about seven acres. Groups of Columns are striking features of its several facades. The building is from designs by Walker & Kimball, and its cost is $399,940. The William Goldie & Sons Company are the builders.**

## DIRECTORS.

L. D. Dozier.
Geo. M. Wright.
A. L. Shapleigh.

Julius J. Schotten.
Jonathan Rice
W. B. Wells.

J. C. VanBlarcom.
M. E. Ingalls.
Wm. J. Lemp.

J. J. Wertheimer.
A. B. Hart.
Walker Hill.

R. M. Scruggs.
John D. Davis.
James G. Butler.

Chas. A. Stix.
W. C. Steigers.
Breckinridge Jones.

**PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.**

This is one of the stateliest of the many great exhibit palaces. The design is massive and classic. The dimensions are 525 by 750 feet. It is southeast of the Palace of Manufactures, near the Government Building. Here will be held the dedication ceremonies of the World's Fair, April 30, 1903, one year before the opening day. President Roosevelt will attend. In June, 1903 the Sengerfest of the North American Sengerbund will be held here, and in September the International Press Congress. Barnett, Haynes & Barnett are the architects and the Conrad Kellerman Construction Company the builders. Cost, $475,000.

Civil bill, passed by Congress and approved by the President June 28, 1902, carried $200,000 more for the building, $800,000 for the exhibits, $40,000 for an Indian Exhibit and $8,000 for life-saving exhibitions. The total amount appropriated by the United States government in aid of the Exposition is $6,308,000. In addition to these appropriations are the $250,000 for the Philippine exhibit, and other sums for the Porto Rican, Hawaiian and Alaskan exhibits.

## Lands of the Exposition.

The original site of the Exposition, comprising 668 acres of Forest Park, was subsequently enlarged by the lease of 110 acres, composing the new Washington University tract and other lands west of the park, making an area approximately one mile wide and two miles long. Upon the lands is situated the wonderful city of palaces and minor buildings necessary for so great an exposition.

## Placing of the Palaces.

The arrangement of nine of the principal exhibit palaces is in the form of a fan with the magnificent Palace of Art at the apex. The Palace of Art is upon an elevation sixty feet above the main level of the other buildings in the group. In front of it stands the Hall of Festivals, a richly ornamented architectural centerpiece at the crest of the hill. On either side from this exquisite work extends a curved architectural screen, each arm terminating in a highly ornate restaurant pavilion. These pavilions command views of many of the most beautiful exterior scenes of the Exposition. The sweep of these arms is over a quarter of a mile from end to end. Niches are provided in the screen for statuary groups and pieces representing the fourteen states and territories of the Louisiana Purchase, and the place is known as the Terrace of the States.

## Beautiful Cascade Gardens.

The long slope from the Terrace of the States down to the great Cascade Basin is terraced and cut with three broad Cascades. The landscape gardener has here applied his art most successfully, and the name, Cascade Gardens, is appropriately given. These beautiful gardens and the festive architectural adornments at the crest of the hill form a striking picture. The vista is through the long broad boulevard, 600 feet wide between the palaces of Varied Industries and Electricity on the west or right hand, and the palaces of Manufactures and Textiles on the east. Rows of large trees, lawns, flowers and statuary combine to make the picture one of unsurpassed grace and beauty. A lagoon, 300 feet wide, extends from the Cascade Basins between the Textiles and Electricity buildings, and branches completely encircle the two buildings. Pleasure craft traverse the waterways thus formed, giving a ride of more than a mile among the stately palaces and gardens.

## Other Palaces in the Picture.

The other palaces of the "Main Picture" upon the lower level are those devoted to Transportation and Machinery, which stand west from the Varied Industries and Textiles palaces. At the extreme southeast are the Palaces of Liberal Arts and Mines and Metallurgy. The United States Government building is upon the plateau south from these, with the Government Fisheries building a close neighbor. On the higher level are also the State buildings, the Ordnance building, the Temple of Fraternity, the "House of Hoo-Hoo" and others.

## Features of the Western Grounds.

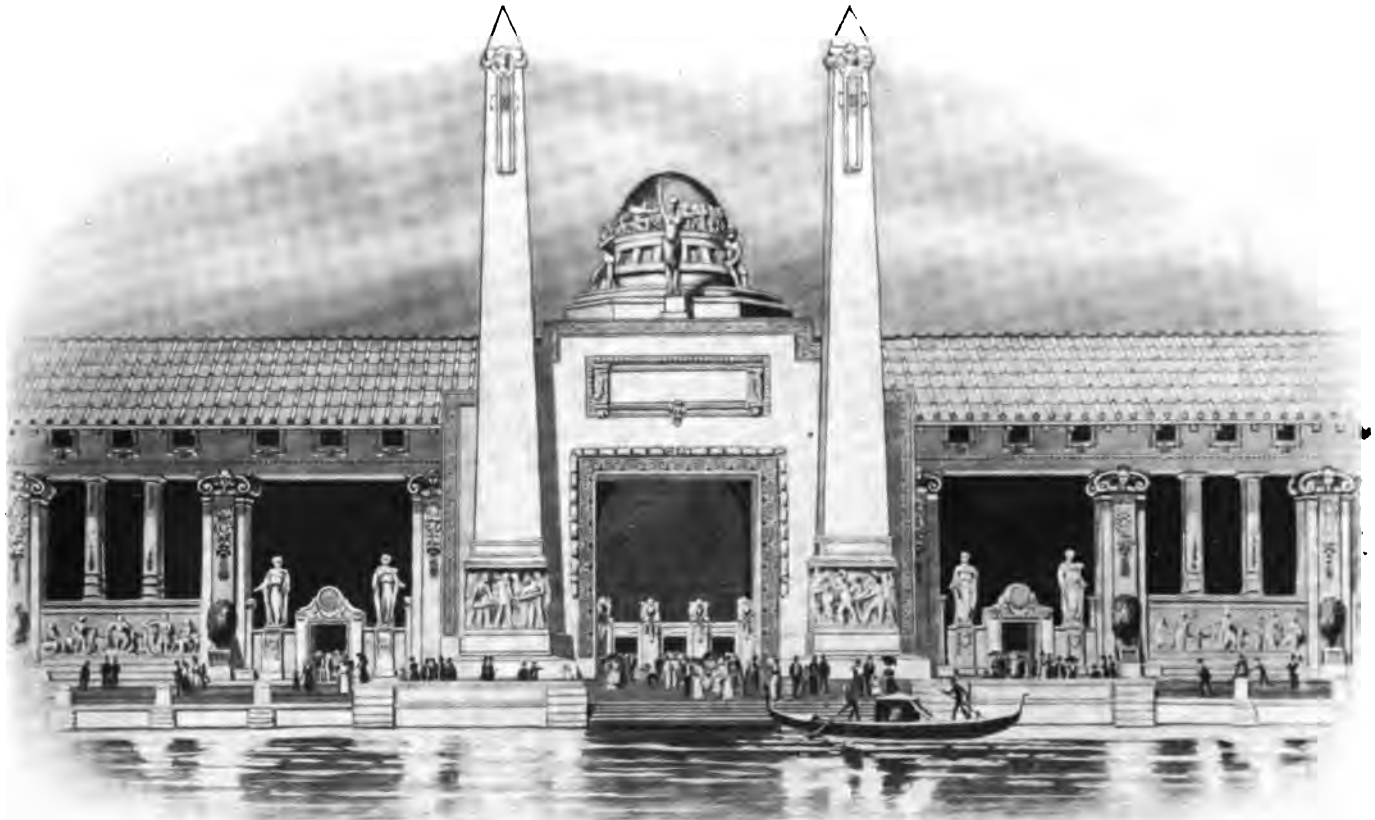
In the western part of the grounds are the twenty-acre Palace of Agriculture, the magnificent Palace of Horticulture, the Palace of Education and Social Economy, the Palace of Forestry and Fisheries, the Foreign buildings, the out-door horticultural exhibits, the live stock pavilions covering twenty-five acres, the artificial lake serving the purpose of supplying water for fire protection and as a place for the exhibitions of the United States Life Saving crew.

## Palaces of Other Nations.

The great group of foreign buildings stand in front of the Administration building. Indications promise a very notable collection of stately buildings representing many progressive nations. Their official presence thus evidenced will promote feelings of consideration and brotherhood in the minds of thoughtful visitors, and the better knowledge of one another must make surer the peace of the world.

## The Fair's Greatest Novelty.

One of the features planned for the Exposition, which will attract visitors from every country and state, is an Airship Contest. A grand prize of $100,000 has been offered and $50,000 in minor prizes. The course is in the form of an L, the starting point being near the angle. The aeronaut will have his course marked by captive balloons, and will be required to sail not over 15 miles, making two complete turns



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

Nine acres of exhibit space are here provided for displays of the rich products of mines from the many countries of the world. Here also are shown mining machinery and appliances, and the processes for the reduction of ores, and the extraction of the pure metal. This exhibit palace is 525 by 750 feet, and the style of architecture is a distinct departure from that of the other buildings. Two great obelisks rise on either side the main entrance. The architect is Theodore Link, who designed the St. Louis Union Station. The approximate cost is $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. D. Brown. Nathan Frank. Clark H. Sampson. James F. Coyle. Murray Carleton. D. C. Nugent. James Campbell.
Geo. W. Brown. H. Clay Pierce. F. E. Marshall. Nicholas M. Bell. Goodman King. S. M. Dodd.

and two half turns. The start will be made from the northwestern part of the grounds in a broad open space, where all Exposition visitors may have a good view of the modern art of aerial navigation. Santos-Dumont, Sir Hiram Maxim and other famous students of aerostatics have announced their intention to take part in these contests.

## Athletics Have an Important Place.

The athletic field in the extreme western part of the grounds will be one of the finest in America, having an ample grand-stand, gymnasium and accommoda ions for athletes. Athletic contests will form one of the many attractions of the Exposition season. Another special feature will be the fashionable horse show.

## International Congresses of Famous Thinkers.

A series of International congresses under the control of a Director will be held during the Exposition. These will cover the many schools of science, religion, philosophy, law and reform to which men of highest learning devote their attention. Scholars from many countries of the world will participate in these discussions.

## Participation of States.

Twenty-five states and territories have taken favorable action upon the question of representation at the World's Fair, appropriations in

PALACE OF ~~TEXTILES~~ Education.

~~The art of weaving has developed so wonderfully during the last century, that it seemed necessary to arrange in one great group and one great building, the handiwork of nations in this line of industry.~~ The Palace ~~of Textiles~~ is the counterpart of the Palace of Electricity in dimensions and volume, covering about seven acres, but is radically different in its facades. These are regular colonnades, the columns being fifty feet high, giving the structure great dignity and beauty. The lagoon system encircles it, and access is by ornamental bridges. The cost of this palace is $319,399.00. It is from designs by Eames & Young, and was built by J. J. Dunnavant & Co.

nearly all cases being very liberal. In several instances additional amounts are promised. Missouri stands first with $1,000,000 appropriated; Illinois next with $250.000; Texas is raising a like amount; Iowa will spend $125,000, while a considerable number will spend $100,000 each for buildings and exhibits. At the meetings of legislatures in 1902, the remaining states will be heard from.

## World's Fair Interests Abroad.

In the general work of exploitation, brilliant young men have been commissioned to visit various foreign countries, to supplement the work done by the government through diplomatic channels and consular agencies. Success in all cases has attended the efforts of these commissioners, and complete representation from the civilized countries of the world is looked for.

## First Building Operations.

The first building operations were begun early in 1902. Previous to the construction of buildings various works upon the site were necessary, such as building sewer and water systems, electrical conduits and subways and the transplanting of trees. The channel-way for controlling a small stream that flowed through the site alone cost $116,000. The contract for the Palace of Varied Industries was let February 4, 1902, for the Palace of Textiles February 18, for the Palace of Electricity March 8, for the Palace of Machinery April 8, and for the Palace of Art July 1. Contracts for the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts and other palaces followed in rapid succession.

## Exhibit Divisions.

The division of exhibits is divided into fifteen departments as follows: Education, Art, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Fish and Game, Anthropology, Social Economy, Physical Culture. There are 144 groups and 808 classes covering every phase of human effort and progress. So far as may be done with advantage, processes of manufacture and production will be performed and illustrated in the most graphic way. The Exposition will thus be one of life and activity in its many departments, differing radically from the Expositions of the past.

## Exhibit Space Free.

Exhibit space is free to all exhibitors, and under certain circumstances power to a limited extent will be furnished to the exhibitor at the expense of the Exposition. The best facilities will be provided for the installation of exhibits, so that exhibitors may be encouraged to make the best possible presentation of their wares and methods of production.

## Brilliant Electrical Display.

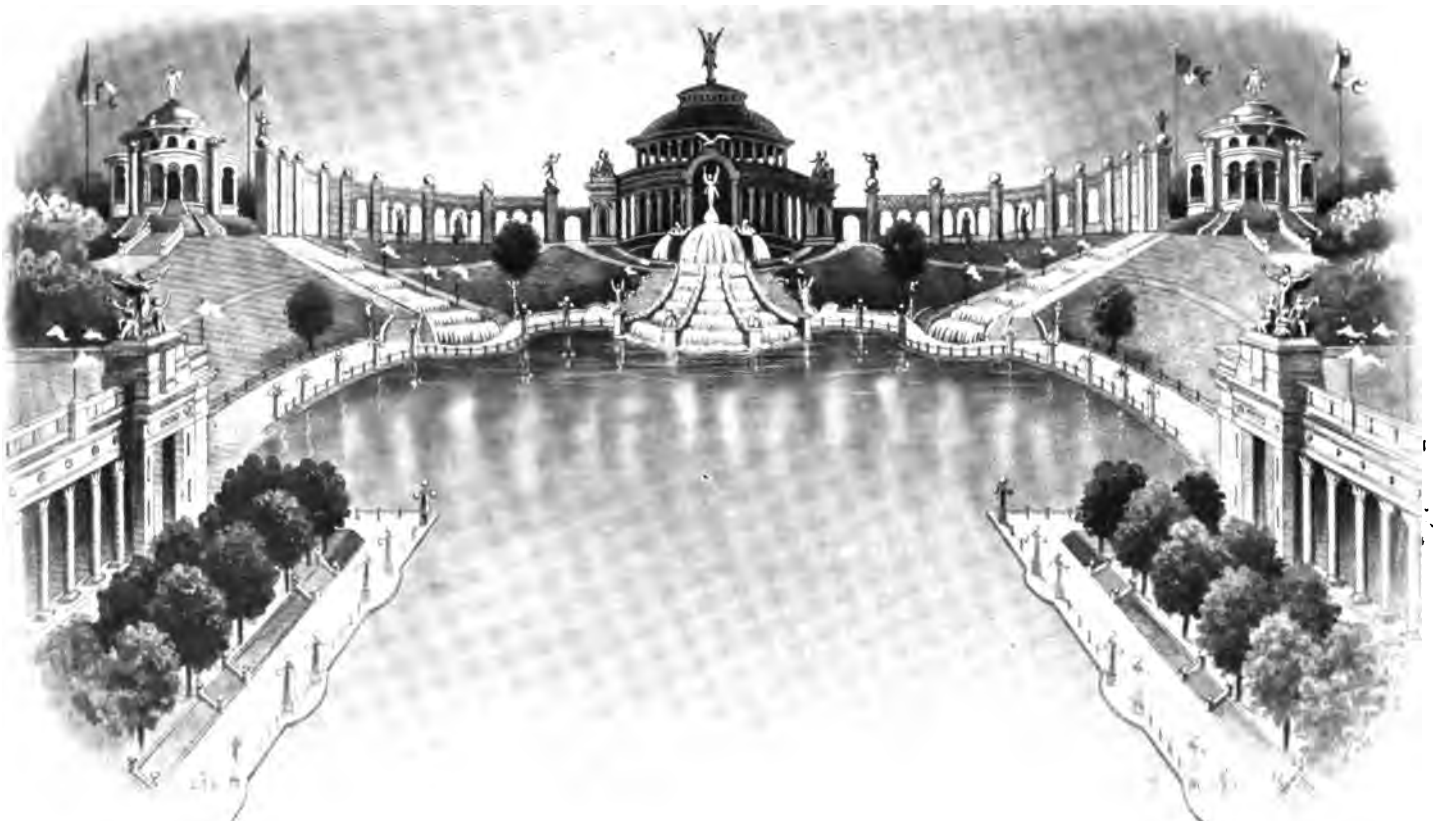
An electrical picture of surpassing glory will blaze and scintillate before the throng of visitors at the World's Fair. Upon this elaborate undertaking the highest skill is employed and the finished work will be a masterpiece of its kind. The plan is upon a broader scale than any ever attempted. Hundreds of thousands of decorative electric bulbs will glow in every part of the grounds. The centre of electrical magnificence will be the Cascade Gardens, where wonderful color effects will be employed to enhance the beauty of the falling water, the blooming plants and the landscape and architectural features.

## The Matter of Expense.

The cost of a trip to the World's Fair varies with the tastes and habits of the visitor. Money cannot be more wisely spent by one of serious purposes than in attending the Exposition, to learn what the nations of the world are doing in the more important lines of effort. Lodgings in hotels and private houses will cost from fifty cents to one dollar per person for each night. In some hotels and houses these charges will be larger, due to a higher degree of luxury. Meals at restaurants cost from twenty-five cents upward. Forty to fifty cents will buy a clean and satisfactory meal. The price of admission to the Exposition will be fifty cents. Three dollars a day may be made to cover all necessary expenses while in St. Louis. Many who know well how to economize, will get along on much less. As to the time to stay at the Exposition — by all means, as long as you can.

## A Many Sided Exposition.

From whatever point of view one may look upon the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it will have a world of attractions. Here will be



**CASCADE GARDENS.**

**This exquisite composition of gardening, hydraulics and architecture, closes the most pretentious of the many beautiful vistas of the Exposition. These gardens rise above the broad basin at the southwest extremity of the Grand Prospect. A great Festival Hall, covering two acres, designed by Cass Gilbert, is the architectural centerpiece. From this building two ornamental arms extend 700 feet each way around the crest of the hill above the terraced gardens and terminate in two beautiful restaurant pavilions. By day these gardens will be radiant with the color of many flowers and at night brilliant electrical effects will reveal their beauty.**

## DIRECTORS.

J. W. McDonald.
Chas. W. Knapp.
C. F. G. Meyer.

B. F. Yoakum.
David Ranken, Jr.
C. G. Warner.

A. A. B. Woerheide.
Wm. H. Lee.
Thos. H. McKittrick.

Alex. N. DeMenil.
C. F. Wenneker.
C. F. Blanke.

Howard Elliott.
W. T. Haarstick.
Geo. J. Tansey.

Edward Whitaker.
Edward S. Orr.
F. G. Niedringhaus.

## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

**The Administration Building is built of pink Missouri granite, with Bedford, Ind., limestone trimmings. The style is Tudor Gothic. The many grotesque carvings in stone belong to the Tudor style and age. The building is fire-proof and contains over fifty large office rooms. It is occupied by President Francis, Secretary Stevens, Director of Exhibits Skiff and the chiefs of the exhibit departments and assistants. The offices of the Director of Exploitation, the Press and Publicity Department and the Director of Concessions and Admissions are also here. The building cost $250,000 and will be the Administration building of Washington University after the Exposition.**

spread a feast for every taste, and every influence will be uplifting and broadening to the mind. Its exterior beauty will be complete. Its exhibits will embrace every noble effort of mankind, struggling through the ages to a higher plane of thought and accomplishment. The pleasure seeker and the student, the business man and the philosopher will find at the World's Fair of 1904 at St. Louis, the best that the world can present, the best that the nations can contribute.

## The Louisiana Purchase.

The event whose centennial this greatest of expositions celebrates is, next to the Declaration of Independence, the most important in American History. In the first years of the nineteenth century the control of the mouth of the Mississippi River became necessary to the peace and security of the United States, whose western boundary was then the Mississippi. President Jefferson instructed Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France, to purchase if possible the City and Island of New Orleans, and sent James Monroe to assist in the negotiations. Napoleon Bonaparte proposed the sale, not of the island and city, but the vast Louisiana territory, larger than the then territory of the United States. Livingston at once committed his government to the purchase for $15,000,000, and only waited Monroe's arrival to sign the treaty, which was done April 30, 1803. The transfer of sovereignty was performed at New Orleans, December 20, 1803, and for upper Louisiana, at St. Louis, March 10, 1804. As that event was brilliant, in early statesmanship, so this exposition is of surpassing splendor, reflecting in fullest measure the glory of the world's civilization in 1904.

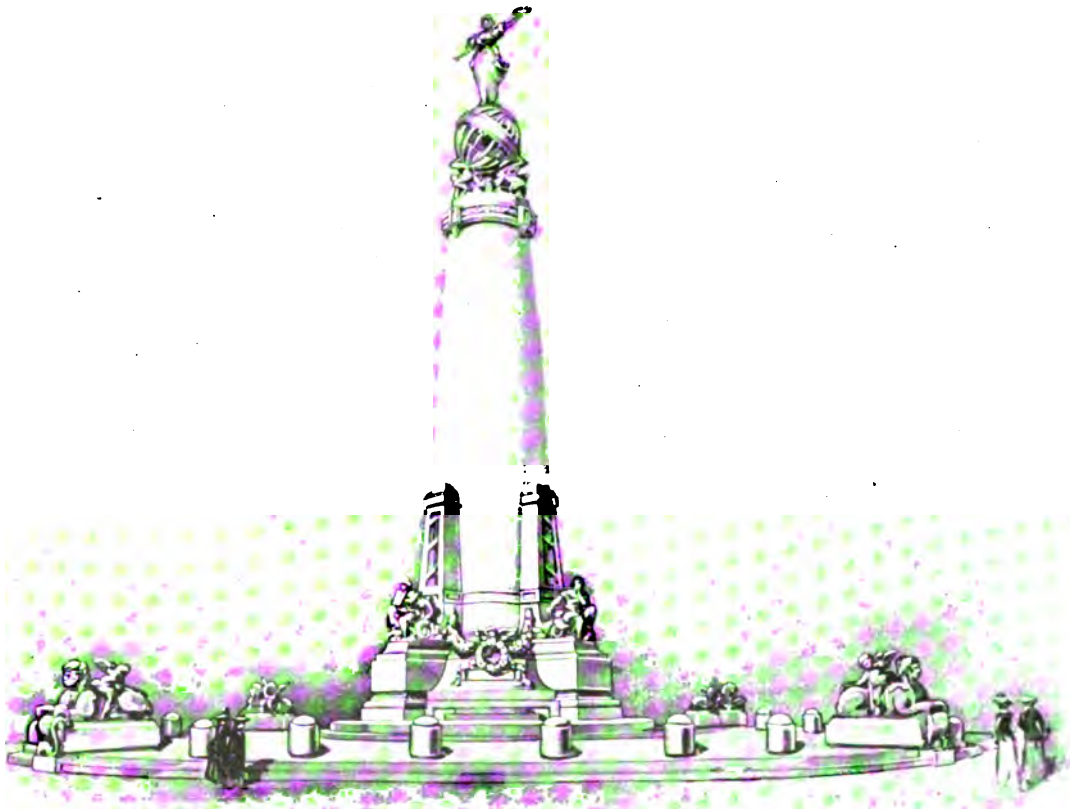
LEONIDAS H. LAIDLEY, M. D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

NORRIS B. GREGG,
DIRECTOR OF CONCESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS.

CHARLES T. MALCOLMSON,
SUPT. POWER AND TRANSMISSION EXHIBITS, DEPT. OF MACHINERY.

MAJ. EDWARD A. GODWIN,
COMMANDANT, JEFFERSON GUARDS.

D. P. JONES,
CONSULTING MECHANICAL ENGINEER, DIVISION OF EXHIBITS.



## LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT.

This graceful and beautiful monument by E. L. Masqueray, chief of design, will stand near the Grand Basin in the center of the "main picture." It is 75 feet high. The figure at the top is Peace calling the nations of the world to friendly competition. The figure stands upon the world, which is supported by four giants representing the forces of the universe. The seated figures at the base are North, South, East and West of the United States, drawn together by and supporting the Purchase. The four sphinxes around the base represent the old Egyptian idea of Universal Nature. The cupids bear the emblems of the four seasons.

TRANSPORTATIO

This, the largest building in the "Main Picture," 525 by 1800 feet, is from designs by E. L. Masqueray, chief of design of the Exposition. The great arches that constitute the chief features of the several facades suggest its purpose. It is considered one of the most beautiful of Exposition structures. In its fifteen acres of exhibit space there are four miles of tracks for the display of locomotives, palace cars, and cars of every kind for handling passengers and freight, and electric cars of many styles. There are four or five acres of space for showing automobiles, road vehicles and the marine display.

ION PALACE.

The exhibits include carriages and wheelwrights' work, automobiles and cycles Saddlery and harness are allotted another group. In the railway group are rolling stock, bridges, tunnels, construction and maintenance equipment, brakes, signals, shops, snow plows, yards, stations, freight houses and terminal facilities, electric and other railways. Material and equipment used in the mercantile marine form another group, and the equipment of the naval service another. The last group is devoted to aerial navigation, showing balloon construction, aerial voyages, military ballooning, including transport, wagons and apparatus, and dirigible airships.

## CHIEFS OF EXHIBITS.

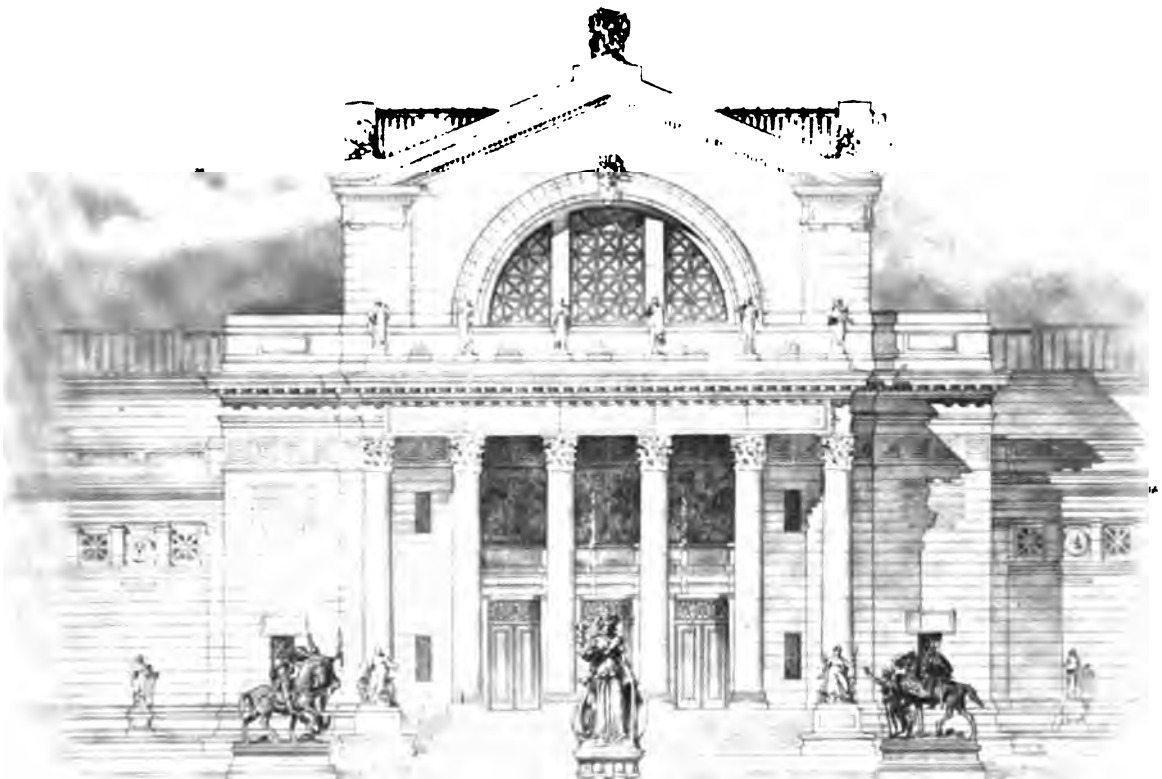
1 Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits. 2 Milan H. Hulbert, chief of manufactures. 3 Halsey C. Ives, chief of art. 4 Tarleton H. Bean, chief of fish and game, acting chief of forestry. 5 John A. Ockerson, chief of liberal arts. 6 Dr. David T. Day, honorary chief of mines and metallurgy. 7 Commander A. C. Baker, assistant chief of transportation. 8 J. A. Holmes, chief of mines and metallurgy. 9 Frederic W. Taylor, chief of agriculture, acting chief of horticulture. 10 John A. Kendrick, supt. textiles. 11 W. E. Goldsborough, chief of electricity. 12 Howard J. Rogers, chief of education. 13 Willard A. Smith, chief of transportation. 14 Thomas M. Moore, chief of machinery.

PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

**Placed symmetrically with the Palace of Manufactures in the "Main Picture," the Palace of Varied Industries is one of the larger of the Exposition buildings. The Palace has the same proportions as the Palace of Manufactures, 525 by 1200 feet, covering fourteen acres. At the corners are domed towers, and the important entrances are lofty and imposing. Walker & Kimball are the architects, and the cost is $604,000. The Rountree Construction Co. are the builders.**

## CHIEFS OF DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

1 Isaac S. Taylor, director of works. 2 Henry Rustin, chief of the mechanical and electrical bureau. 3 E. L. Masqueray, chief of design. 4 C. D. Boisselier, architect. 5 Thomas G. Young, architect. 6 Cass Gilbert, architect. 7 Thomas P. Barnett, architect. 8 Henry Van Brunt, architect. 9 Wm. S. Eames, architect. 10 W. H. H. Weatherwax, chief draughtsman. 11 Philip J. Markmann, chief building engineer. 12 R. H. Phillips, chief civil engineer. 13 R. W. Walsh, architect. 14 Thomas Hastings, architect. 15 John J. Haynes, architect. 16 George D. Barnett, architect. 17 John M. Carrere, architect. 18 Frank M. Howe, architect. 19 Theodore C. Link, architect. 20 Fred K. Widmann, architect.



## MAIN ENTRANCE, PALACE OF ART.

**The imposing architecture of the Palaces of Art is strongly illustrated in the accompanying engraving, showing the main entrance to the central one of the three magnificent palaces. This is designed to be a permanent building, being constructed of fire-proof materials with heavy foundations and thick walls. The building is 348 by 166 feet. Within this building is the International Hall of Statuary, 94 by 157 feet, with arched ceiling 51 feet high. On either side are picture galleries lighted by skylights, and a second story for offices and committee rooms. The group of three art palaces is shown in another engraving.**

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

MARTIN H. GLYNN, VICE-PRES., NEW YORK. JOHN F. MILLER, INDIANA. WM. LINDSAY, KENTUCKY. JOSEPH FLORY, SEC'Y. FREDERICK A. BETTS, CONNECTICUT. PHILIP D. SCOTT, ARKANSAS. JOHN M. THURSTON, NEBRASKA. THOMAS H. CARTER, PRES., MONTANA. JOHN M. ALLEN, MISSISSIPPI. GEO. W. MCBRIDE, OREGON.

**The act of Congress, March 3, 1901, granting $5,000,000 from the United States Treasury in aid of the World's Fair, provided for a commission of nine members to represent the Government and to pass upon plans for expenditures under the act. This commission is made up of men of national prominence, representing widely separated parts of the country.**

TEMPLE OF FRATERNITY.

**The fraternal organizations of the United States have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the World's Fair to show their great strength in a way that will impress the public. Early in 1901 the idea was suggested that a great Temple of Fraternity be built, under whose roof the members of all fraternal societies might find a welcome during the Exposition. The $200,000 necessary for its construction comes from millions of members. The beautiful design, by Thomas J. Prosser, is in the form of a Greek Temple, 200 by 300 feet, and it contains eighty rooms.**

## FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

1 Thomas W. Cridler, Europe. 2 John Barrett, Asia, Australia. 3 John Rice Chandler, Central America. 4 Vittorio Zeggio, Italy. 5 Ernest H. Wands, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela. 6 Chas. M. Pepper, Cuba. 7 C. F. Wennerstrum, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. 8 John Taylor Lewis, Brazil. 9 Jose De Olivares, Argentine Republic, Chili, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia. 10 Joseph Brucker, Resident Representative, Berlin, 11 Geo. F. Parker, Resident Representative, London. 12 Palmer L. Bowen, Resident Representative, Paris.

CORNER VIEW, PALACE OF TEXTILES.

## BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

1 Mrs. William H. Coleman, Indianapolis, Ind. 2 Mrs. Emily Warren Roebling, Trenton, N. J. 3 Mrs. Finis P. Ernst, Denver, Col. 4 Mrs. Fannie L. Porter, Atlanta, Ga. 5 Miss Anna L. Dawes, Pittsfield, Mass. 6 Mrs. Helen Boice Hunsicker, Phila., Pa. 7 Mrs. James L. Blair, St. Louis, Mo. 8 Mrs. M. H. DeYoung, San Francisco, Cal. 9 Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Little Rock, Ark. 10 Mrs. John M. Holcombe,, Hartford, Conn. 11 Mrs. Belle Everest, Atchison, Kan. 12 Mrs. C. B. Buchwalter, Springfield, O. 13 Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, Portland, Ore. 14 Mrs Margaret P. Daly, Anaconda, Mont. 15 Mrs. Louis D. Frost, Winona, Minn. 16 Mrs. W. E. Andrews, Hastings, Neb. 17 Mrs. John A. McCall, New York City.

THE SCHOOL OF SAPHO.

**Mural painting, submitted by artist F L. Stoddard for a tympanum, sixteen feet in radius over an entrance of the hall of the Liberal Arts. It shows the decoration that prevails in the shaded portions of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The paintings will be on canvas stretched in place, which may be preserved after the Exposition.**

"Weaving." "Thread of Life." "Quadriga." "Flight of Time." "Spinning."

DECORATIVE STATUARY FOR TEXTILES BUILDING—Robert P. Bringhurst, Sculptor.

**The genius of the sculptor will give the high artistic finish to the Exposition palaces and landscape. The touch of the modeler's artistic hand is upon every frieze and cornice, every balcony and pavilion, dome and pillar, doorway and window frame. The sculptor will add the great figures and groups that will express in allegory the grander ideas of the Exposition. There will be hundreds of groups and figures in the finished Exposition.**

THE FRENCH BUILDING.

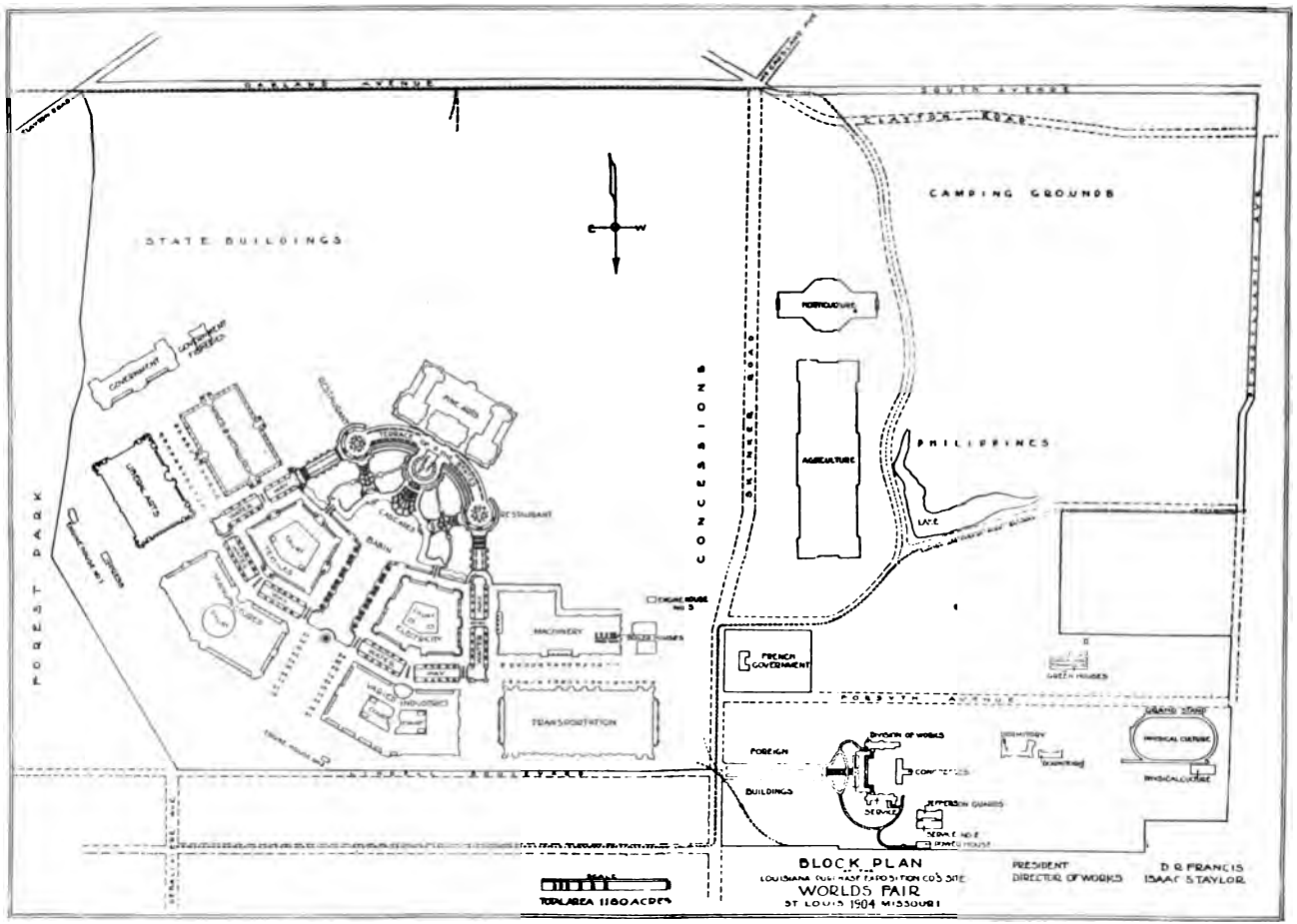
The government of France, which has decided to become an extensive exhibitor at the World's Fair, will erect a facsimile of the Petit Trianon. This is one of the two palaces erected at Versailles, the Grand Trianon for Louis XIV. in 1670 and the Petit Trianon in 1766 for Louis XV. It was the favorite residence of Marie Antoinette. The Trianons were occupied by Napoleon I. and his court. The French Building will stand

LOUISIANA STATE BUILDING.

The Cabildo or town house, a reproduction of which the State of Louisiana will erect at the World's Fair, is prized by the people of the Lower Mississippi Valley on account of its many historical associations. It was built in 1794 by Don Andreas Almonaster Y Roxas, an Andalusian of noble birth. He amassed a fortune in the new world, and spent it in the erection of fine buildings for public uses. In the Cabildo, the transfer of sovereignty of the great Louisiana territory, from Spain to France and France to the United States, took place in 1803.

HOUSE OF HOO-HOO.

**The organized lumbermen of the United States, for social purposes, call themselves "The Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos" The happy thought of building at the World's Fair a social headquarters was suggested, digested and congested. This handsome building is the result. It is constructed of wood and staff to correspond with other World's Fair buildings. Its interior is a non-competing exhibit of beautiful finishing woods. The membership of the club is 9,999, and the membership fee, $9.99. The membership embraces also those who are associated with the lumber industry, such as mill men, supply men and lumber newspaper men.**




PLAN OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

ST. LOUIS UNION STATION.

This magnificent railway depot was opened September 1, 1894. It is one of the largest in the world, covering over eleven acres. The north frontage is 606 feet and the train shed 700 feet long, contains thirty-two tracks. The clock tower is 232 feet high. The construction is of the most enduring type, Bedford limestone being used for the exterior walls. The interior is magnificent with mosaics and frescoes. The station is between 18th and 20th streets on the south side of Market Street. The cost of this great structure was $6,500,000 and it is used by twenty-two railway companies.

# The City of St. Louis.

The fourth city in population in the United States, the chief city of the Mississippi Valley, St. Louis, is in all other respects what these distinguishing facts imply. It is the chief commercial and financial center for the people of twenty States. The founding of St. Louis was planned by men of foresight and determination, who saw the possibilities of greatness through the sure development of a vast territory. From a trading post it early became a manufacturing town, and production and commerce combined to advance her prosperity. Eight thousand factories, great and small, make up the list of her productive industries. While many cities are famed each for some great specialty, such as steel, cotton goods, furniture, wire, pottery or other manufactured product, St. Louis is the chief city in many lines. Here are the two largest tobacco factories of the world, the greatest shoe manufactories, the largest brick works, the largest lead works, the largest cracker factory, largest brewery in America, largest iron rail factory, largest sewer pipe factory, largest terra cotta factory, largest stove and range works, largest jeans clothing factory, largest tinware and stamping plant, and largest street car factories in the world.

The wholesale and jobbing trade of St. Louis is no less formidable in its proportions. Here are situated the two largest hardware houses in the world, the largest drug house, largest woodenware house and the largest exclusively carpet house. Twenty-four lines of railways have terminals here, and with the Mississippi River steamers transport the vast commerce that spreads over a score of States.

Well organized industry and extensive commerce bespeak other things, of which the people of St. Louis are no less proud. Her school system is abreast of the times, her religious life is well fostered, and her advance in culture and refining influences corresponds with her material growth. The city is well supplied with public parks. The absence of frame dwellings is quickly noticed by visitors to the city. An almost fire-proof construction of buildings prevails throughout the city. A great conflagration such as has visited other cities is now a practical impossibility in St. Louis.

St. Louis is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below its confluence with the Missouri, and is 432 feet above sea level. The city covers a wide area of low hills and shallow valleys, having 62½ square miles or 40,000 acres within her limits. The frontage on the Mississippi is twenty miles, and one street of the city (Broadway) is twenty miles long. The water supply is derived from the swift current of the Mississippi River at the Chain of Rocks above the city. Here it is taken from mid-stream, pumped into vast settling basins and then distributed through the mains. The rolling land upon which St. Louis is situated gives excellent drainage and consequent good health to the inhabitants.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ST. LOUIS.

**This is the first publication of a view of St. Louis showing the location of the World's Fair Grounds. The shape of the city is nearly that of the cross section of a double convex lens. The business portion is at the eastern side of the city near the Mississippi River. The World's Fair grounds are at the opposite side, directly west from the principal business center, part of the grounds lying in St. Louis county. By electric railway the ride is thirty-five minutes. The long graceful sweep of the river around the city, affording a long stretch of levee, has had much to do with the importance of St. Louis in river traffic, and its rapid growth as a city.**

THE ST. LOUIS (EADS) BRIDGE.

Seven years were occupied in the construction of this great engineering work over the Mississippi. It was designed by Captain James B. Eads, and the contract for the masonry was let in August, 1867. The structure was completed for travel May 23, 1874. The event was marked by a great celebration on July 4. The middle arch has a span of 520 feet and the two side arches each 502 feet. It is a two-story bridge, the lower story having a double track steam railway, and the deck a highway seventy-

CITY HALL ST. LOUIS.

Of the many public buildings in St. Louis, the City Hall is the grandest and costliest. It is built of buff brick and granite, and is four stories high, with much architectural ornamentation. It was begun in 1891, and its construction paid for out of the regular city revenues. It fronts 250 feet on Market Street and 358 feet on Twelfth Street. It has cost $1,750,000, and the outlay will have amounted to $2,000,000 when it is entirely finished. The grounds surrounding it are the equivalent of two city blocks.

BROADWAY NEAR OLIVE STREET.

This view shows the heart of the retail district of St. Louis. This city is quite like other great cities of America in the number of its large department stores, vast retail houses that combine twenty or more stores under one roof and one ownership. The district is spread out over a dozen streets that cross one another near this point. Broadway is the widest of these thoroughfares and is one of the longest streets in the world, reaching from the northern to the southern limits of the city, a distance of twenty miles.